

Please type a plus sign (+) inside this box → ☐

PTO/SB/05 (4/98)
Approved for use through 09/30/2000. OMB 0651-0032
Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number

UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 C.F.R. § 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No. 500.39119X00

First Inventor or Application Identifier Nobuaki FUJIMURA

Title See 1 in Addendum

Express Mail Label No.

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

1. ☒ * Fee Transmittal Form (e.g., PTO/SB/17)
(Submit an original and a duplicate for fee processing)
2. ☒ Specification [Total Pages 32]
(preferred arrangement set forth below)
 - Descriptive title of the Invention
 - Cross References to Related Applications
 - Statement Regarding Fed sponsored R & D
 - Reference to Microfiche Appendix
 - Background of the Invention
 - Brief Summary of the Invention
 - Brief Description of the Drawings (if filed)
 - Detailed Description
 - Claim(s)
 - Abstract of the Disclosure
3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 U.S.C. 113) [Total Sheets 12]
4. Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 4]
 - a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy)
 - b. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 C.F.R. § 1.63(d))
(for continuation/divisional with Box 16 completed)
 - i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)
Signed statement attached deleting inventor(s) named in the prior application, see 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

* NOTE FOR ITEMS 1 & 13 IN ORDER TO BE ENTITLED TO PAY SMALL ENTITY FEES, A SMALL ENTITY STATEMENT IS REQUIRED (37 C.F.R. § 1.27), EXCEPT IF ONE FILED IN A PRIOR APPLICATION IS RELIED UPON (37 C.F.R. § 1.28).

ADDRESS TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Box Patent Application
Washington, DC 20231

5. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)
6. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, all necessary)
 - a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy
 - b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)
 - c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

7. ☒ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))
8. ☐ 37 C.F.R. § 3.73(b) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☒ Power of Attorney
9. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)
10. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☐ Copies of IDS Citations
11. ☐ Preliminary Amendment
12. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503) (Should be specifically itemized)
13. ☐ * Small Entity Statement(s) filed in prior application (PTO/SB/09-12) ☐ Status still proper and desired
14. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed)
15. ☒ Other: See 2 in Addendum

16. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box, and supply the requisite information below and in a preliminary amendment:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No: _____ / _____
Prior application information: Examiner _____ Group / Art Unit: _____

For CONTINUATION or DIVISIONAL APPS only: The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which an oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4b, is considered a part of the disclosure of the accompanying continuation or divisional application and is hereby incorporated by reference. The incorporation can only be relied upon when a portion has been inadvertently omitted from the submitted application parts.

17. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

☒ Customer Number or Bar Code Label

020457

or ☐ Correspondence address below

(Insert Customer No. or Attach bar code label here)

Name

Address

City

State

Zip Code

Country

Telephone

Fax

Name (Print/Type) Melvin Kfau

Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)

22,466

Signature

Date

09/28/00

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Box Patent Application, Washington, DC 20231.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Approved for use through 09/30/2000. OMB 0651-0032
Patent and Trademark Office: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

PTO/SB/17 (12/99)

FEE TRANSMITTAL for FY 2000

Patent fees are subject to annual revision.

Small Entity payments must be supported by a small entity statement, otherwise large entity fees must be paid. See Forms PTO/SB/09-12. See 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.27 and 1.28.

TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYMENT (\$808.00)

Complete if Known

Application Number
Filing Date September 28, 2000
First Named Inventor Nobuaki FUJIMURA
Examiner Name
Group / Art Unit
Attorney Docket No. 500.39119X00

METHOD OF PAYMENT (check one)

1. ☐ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayments to:

Deposit Account Number 01-2135

Deposit Account Name Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, LLP

☒ Charge Any Additional Fee Required Under 37 CFR §§ 1.16 and 1.17

2. ☒ Payment Enclosed:

☐ Check ☐ Money Order ☒ Other

FEE CALCULATION

1. BASIC FILING FEE

Large Entity Code	Large Entity Fee (\$)	Small Entity Code	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
101	690	201	345	Utility filing fee	690.00
106	310	206	155	Design filing fee	
107	480	207	240	Plant filing fee	
108	690	208	345	Reissue filing fee	
114	150	214	75	Provisional filing fee	

SUBTOTAL (1) (\$690.00)

2. EXTRA CLAIM FEES

Total Claims	Extra Claims	Fee from below	Fee Paid
12	-20** = 0	18	0
Independent Claims	4	-3** = 1	78
Multiple Dependent			0

**or number previously paid, if greater; For Reissues, see below

Large Entity Code	Large Entity Fee (\$)	Small Entity Code	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description
103	18	203	9	Claims in excess of 20
102	78	202	39	Independent claims in excess of 3
104	260	204	130	Multiple dependent claim, if not paid
109	78	209	39	** Reissue independent claims over original patent
110	18	210	9	** Reissue claims in excess of 20 and over original patent

SUBTOTAL (2) (\$78.00)

FEE CALCULATION (continued)

3. ADDITIONAL FEES

Large Entity Code	Large Entity Fee (\$)	Small Entity Code	Small Entity Fee (\$)	Fee Description	Fee Paid
105	130	205	65	Surcharge - late filing fee or oath	0.00
127	50	227	25	Surcharge - late provisional filing fee or cover sheet	0.00
139	130	139	130	Non-English specification	0.00
147	2,520	147	2,520	For filing a request for reexamination	0.00
112	920*	112	920*	Requesting publication of SIR prior to Examiner action	0.00
113	1,840*	113	1,840*	Requesting publication of SIR after Examiner action	0.00
115	110	215	55	Extension for reply within first month	0.00
116	380	216	190	Extension for reply within second month	0.00
117	870	217	435	Extension for reply within third month	0.00
118	1,360	218	680	Extension for reply within fourth month	0.00
128	1,850	228	925	Extension for reply within fifth month	0.00
119	300	219	150	Notice of Appeal	0.00
120	300	220	150	Filing a brief in support of an appeal	0.00
121	260	221	130	Request for oral hearing	0.00
138	1,510	138	1,510	Petition to institute a public use proceeding	0.00
140	110	240	55	Petition to revive - unavoidable	0.00
141	1,210	241	605	Petition to revive - unintentional	0.00
142	1,210	242	605	Utility issue fee (or reissue)	0.00
143	430	243	215	Design issue fee	0.00
144	580	244	290	Plant issue fee	0.00
122	130	122	130	Petitions to the Commissioner	0.00
123	50	123	50	Petitions related to provisional applications	0.00
126	240	126	240	Submission of Information Disclosure Stmt	0.00
581	40	581	40	Recording each patent assignment per property (times number of properties)	40.00
146	690	246	345	Filing a submission after final rejection (37 CFR § 1.129(a))	0.00
149	690	249	345	For each additional invention to be examined (37 CFR § 1.129(b))	0.00
Other fee (specify)					0.00
Other fee (specify)					0.00

* Reduced by Basic Filing Fee Paid

SUBTOTAL (3) (\$40.00)

SUBMITTED BY

Name (Print/Type)	Registration No. (Attorney/Agent)	Telephone
Melvin Kraus	22,466	
Signature		Date 09/28/00

WARNING:

Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

Burden Hour Statement: This form is estimated to take 0.2 hours to complete. Time will vary depending upon the needs of the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you are required to complete this form should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, Patent and Trademark Office, Washington, DC 20231. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, DC 20231.

jc932 U.S. PTO
09/27/118
09/28/00

- 1 -

METHOD OF PROCESSING IMAGE SIGNAL FROM SOLID-STATE
IMAGING DEVICE, IMAGE SIGNAL PROCESSING APPARATUS,
IMAGE SIGNAL GENERATING APPARATUS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM
PRODUCT FOR IMAGE SIGNAL PROCESSING METHOD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to a method of processing the color component signal (image signal) obtained from a solid-state image pickup device, an
5 image signal processing apparatus, an image signal generating apparatus comprising the image signal processing apparatus and the solid-state image pickup device, and a computer program product for the image signal processing method.

10 The solid-state image pickup device or the image sensor has a two-dimensional arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements such as photodiodes. For example, both the three primary color signals such as R, B and G signals and the luminance
15 signal are produced in a single-chip solid-state image pickup device. A monochromatic color filter of R (red light penetrating), G (green light penetrating) or B (blue light penetrating) is arranged on the light-receiving surface of each photoelectric element. A
20 white filter (a filter of white light penetrating) is arranged in place of the G filter in some cases. A plurality of photoelectric elements including these three types of color filters are arranged on the light-

receiving surface in a predetermined pattern such as
Bayer arrangement pattern. Hereinafter, we will
explain examples wherein each photoelectric element
corresponds to a pixel. The solid-state image pickup
5 device is of either CCD type or MOS FET type.

Generally, the color component signals
composed of all the three primary colors are required
from each pixel for producing high quality full-color
image signals. In the single-chip solid-state image
10 pickup device, however, only a monochromatic color
component signal corresponding to the color of the
filter of a respective photoelectric element of a pixel
can be produced in each pixel. In each pixel of a
given color in the single-chip solid-state image pickup
15 device the two remaining color component signals are
produced in such a manner that the signals from the
adjacent pixels having different color filters are
subjected to the signal processing such as
interpolation.

20 An example of the image signal processing
method as described above is disclosed in US Patent No.
5,382,976. This US patent describes a signal
processing method for a single image sensor including a
red pixel, a green pixel and a blue pixel. For the red
25 pixel or the blue pixel not including the green
component, the green value is obtained by interpolating
the signal values of the pixels adjacent to the
particular pixel. Also, the US patent includes the

description to the effect that with regard to the green value of phase "00" containing the green value or phase "11", the adjacent pixel values are not interpolated but the signal values of the phases are used as they are without interpolation as indicated by $G = G(0,0)$ in Figs. 4A and 4B of the U.S. patent.

Now, a specific example of an image signal processing method will be explained with reference to the drawings.

10 Fig. 2 is a diagram showing an example a block configuration of an image signal processing apparatus comprising a single-chip solid-state image pickup device and various processing circuits for processing the image signal picked up by the solid-
15 state image pickup device. In Fig. 2, reference numeral 1 designates a solid-state image pickup device such as a charge-coupled device (CCD) image sensor for converting the imaging light into electric charge and outputting it as a video signal, numeral 2 a sample-
20 hold and automatic gain control (CDS&AGC) circuit (CDS: Correlated Double Sampling) for sample holding the video signal outputted from the CCD 1 and outputting the video signal by amplifying the sample hold signal to a required level, and numeral 3 an A/D converter for
25 converting the analog video signal from the CDS&AGC circuit 2 into a digital video signal.

Numeral 4 designates a DSP (digital signal processor) circuit for processing the video signal from

the A/D converter 3 as required.

The color filters of the solid-state image pickup device (CCD) 1 are arranged in Bayer arrangement pattern. Fig. 3A shows the Bayer arrangement pattern and the arrangement of the pixel addresses attached to the pixels. In Fig. 3A, a green light transmitting filter (a filter of green light penetrating) is designated as G, a red light transmitting filter (a filter of red light penetrating) as R and a blue light transmitting filter (a filter of blue light penetrating) as B. Further, the number 1 is attached to the highest row and the leftmost column. For example, the pixel address of a pixel having a green light transmitting filter located on the mth row from top and the nth column from left is expressed as $G_{m,n}$. The symbol of the pixel address is also expressed as the value of the color component signal obtained by picking up an image in the particular pixel.

A method of image signal processing for the green component signal constituting one of the processes executed in the DSP circuit 4 described above will be explained with reference to Fig. 4C showing an example of the pixel interpolation method. The method (i) or (ii) described below is adaptively used for each pixel address. Specifically, in method (i), as for the green component signal level of a pixel address (e.g. G_{22}) having a green light transmitting filter, the value of the green component signal level of the particular

pixel address is used as it is. In method (ii), on the other hand, as for the green component signal level of a pixel address (e.g. R_{23}) having a red light transmitting filter or the green component signal level of a pixel address (e.g. B_{34}) having a blue light transmitting filter, the average value of the green component signal levels obtained from the pixels (e.g. G_{13} , G_{22} , G_{24} , G_{33}) having a green light transmitting filter at the upper, lower, left and right adjacent pixel addresses is used.

A specific example of the signal processing method (ii) described above will be explained in more detail. As shown in Fig. 4C, in the case where the image signal is processed for the pixel address R_{23} to generate the green component signal level g_{23} by interpolation, for example, the value is calculated from

$$g_{23} = (G_{13} + G_{22} + G_{24} + G_{33})/4 \quad (1)$$

Another method of calculation included in the signal processing method (ii) uses the values of only the left and right adjacent pixels of the pixel address R_{23} as shown in equation (2) below for calculation.

$$g_{23} = (G_{22} + G_{24})/2 \quad (2)$$

Various other alternative methods are conceivable including a method in which only the upper and lower adjacent pixel values or only the diagonally adjacent pixel values of the pixel address R_{23} are used for calculation.

Fig. 4A is a diagram showing an interpolation method for the R component signal at the position of the pixel address G_{22} . In this case, the red component signal at the position of G_{22} has a pixel level equal to the average of the imaging red component signal levels of the pixel address R_{21} and the pixel address R_{23} . Fig. 4B is a diagram showing an interpolation method for the B component signal at the position of the pixel address G_{22} . In this case, the blue component signal at the position of G_{22} has a pixel level equal to the average of the imaging blue component signal levels of the pixel address B_{12} and the pixel address B_{32} . Further, Fig. 4D is a diagram showing an interpolation method for the B component signal at the position of the pixel address R_{23} . In this case, the blue component signal at the position of R_{23} has a pixel level equal to the average of the imaging blue component signal levels at the respective positions of the pixel addresses B_{12} , B_{14} , B_{32} and B_{34} .

The signal processing method described above has the following problem. Specifically, assume that the band limiting range of the source follower circuit of the amplifier 15 of the output unit of the CCD used for securing the required S/N ratio, the bandwidth of the CDS circuit 2 or the band limiting range of the process amplifier is excessively narrow. Then, the waveform of the output signal is distorted in each case. As a result, a horizontal line having the blue

light transmitting filter such as the (m-1)th line
(row) in Fig. 3A and the horizontal line having the red
light transmitting filter such as the mth line (row) in
Fig. 3A have different waveform distortion amounts of
5 the green component signal. Thus, the error levels
applied to the green component signals are different
between adjacent lines, often resulting in variations
of the green component signal level, even when a
uniform green component light in the imaging light is
10 applied from the object to each pixel. The green
component signals varied from one line to another
causes horizontal stripes of noises on the image
subjected to the signal processing as shown in Fig. 4C.

Also, in the case where the conditions for
15 the production process undergo a change, the filter
characteristic of the green light transmitting filter
among the CCD color filters may be varied in every
other horizontal scanning line, i.e. between a
horizontal line having the blue light transmitting
20 filter and a horizontal line having the red light
transmitting filter, which often causes variations of
the green component signal level between different
lines.

This often leads to the problem that even
25 when a uniform green component light in the imaging
light is applied from an object to each pixel, the
levels of the green component signals corresponding to
the pixels of the green light transmitting filters

outputted from the CCD may be varied between even-row horizontal lines and odd-row horizontal lines.

Figs. 6A and 6B show waveforms obtained by sampling the output signal of the CCD in a correlated double sampling (CDS) circuit when the CCD having the aforementioned problem picks up an object having a uniform brightness and color in a whole picture frame. Fig. 6A shows a signal waveform of a horizontal line (the mth horizontal line in Fig. 3A, for example) having a red light transmitting filter and green one, and Fig. 6B shows a signal waveform of a horizontal line (the (m-1)th horizontal line in Fig. 3A, for example) having a blue light transmitting filter and green one.

In Figs. 6A and 6B, numerals 100, 200 designate reference voltage signal (for example, an optical black signal) waveforms. Numeral 110 designates an image signal waveform corresponding to the reference voltage signal waveform 100, and numeral 210 designates an image signal waveform corresponding to the reference voltage signal waveform 200. The values of the color component signals of the image signal waveforms 110, 210 are indicated by the level difference with the reference voltage signal waveforms 100, 200, respectively. In the waveform 110, from left to right, the level waveforms of the red component signal, the green component signal and the red component signal are shown, while in the waveform 210,

from left to right, the level waveforms of the green component signal, the blue component signal and the green component signal are shown.

Comparison between the green component signal
5 of the waveform 110 in Fig. 6A and the green component signal of the waveform 210 in Fig. 6B shows that the signal levels are different between them due to the problem described above. In the case where an image is displayed on a monitor (not shown) inserted in a
10 subsequent stage, this level difference is seen to cause a level difference between horizontal lines even in a displayed image produced by imaging an object uniformly. Thus the image is displayed in horizontal stripes or speckles, thereby extremely deteriorating
15 the image quality.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The object of the present invention is to provide means for preventing the unnecessary level difference from being caused between horizontal lines
20 or reducing the unnecessary level difference even in the case where the picking up characteristics of the CCD are varied or the performance thereof is deteriorated and thereby to prevent the deterioration of the image quality which otherwise might be caused by
25 horizontal stripes or speckles on a picked-up image or a part of image by the imaging light from the object.

According to one aspect of the invention,

there is provided an image signal processing method for processing the color component signals obtained from a solid-state image pickup device including an arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements with color filters arranged in the light receiving section of the photoelectric elements, comprising the steps of fetching a color component signal from a designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element located on a line and having a filter that can transmit the green light in the solid-state image pickup device, fetching the color component signals from the pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element on other pixel line than the first line of the designated pixel in the neighborhood of the designated pixel, the neighboring pixels each having a filter for transmitting at least the green light, and determining the value of the color component signal of the designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having the filter that can transmit at least the green light, based on a plurality of the color signals fetched in the foregoing steps.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided an image signal processing apparatus for processing the color component signals obtained by a solid-state image pickup device including an arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements and a color filter arranged in the light receiving section of each pixel corresponding to the

photoelectric element comprising means for fetching the color component signal from a designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter that can transmit at least the green light on the lines of the solid-state image pickup device, means for fetching the color component signal from a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element on other pixel line than said line of the designated pixel in the neighborhood of the designated pixel, the neighboring pixels each having a filter for transmitting at least the green light, and arithmetic means for determining the value of the color component signal of the designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having the filter that can at least the green light, based on a plurality of the color signals fetched.

According to still another aspect of the invention, there is provided an image signal generating apparatus comprising a solid-state image pickup device including an arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements and a color filter arranged in the light receiving section of each pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element, and an image signal processing unit for processing the color component signals obtained by the solid-state image pickup device, wherein the signal processing unit includes means for fetching the color component signal from a designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric

5 photoelectric element located on other lines in the neighborhood of the designated pixel, the neighboring pixels each having a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light, and arithmetic means for determining the value of the color component signal of
0 the designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light, based on a plurality of the color signals fetched.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a computer program product comprising a computer usable medium having computer readable program code means embodied therein for processing the color component signals obtained by a solid-state image pickup device having an arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements with a color filter arranged in the light receiving section of each of the pixels corresponding to the photoelectric elements, wherein the computer readable program code means includes means for fetching the color component signal from a designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element located on a line of the solid-state image pickup device and having a filter that can pass at least the green light, means for fetching the

color component signals from the pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element in the neighborhood of the designated pixel and located on line different from the designated pixel, the neighboring pixels being located
5 on lines and each having a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light, and means for determining the value of the color component signal of the designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter capable of passing at least the
10 green light, based on a plurality of the color signals fetched.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figs. 1A and 1B are diagrams for explaining an example of an image signal processing method
15 according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a diagram showing an example block configuration of an image signal processing apparatus.

Figs. 3A and 3B are diagrams showing the Bayer arrangement pattern and another arrangement of
20 filters, i.e. pixel addresses attached to the pixels.

Figs. 4A, 4B, 4C and 4D are diagrams for explaining an example of the pixel interpolation method.

Figs. 5A and 5B are diagrams showing the
25 level of the green component signal of each pixel for the image signal processing method according to the invention.

Figs. 6A and 6B are diagrams showing waveforms for horizontal lines containing the pixels R and B lines sampled from the CCD output signal in a correlated double sampling circuit.

5 Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing an image signal generating apparatus including a signal processing apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention.

10 Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing an image signal generating apparatus including a signal processing apparatus according to another embodiment of the invention.

15 Fig. 9 shows an example of the main flowchart for interpolation of the green component signal in a signal processing apparatus according to the invention.

 Fig. 10 shows an example of the flowchart for the signal processing performed in a signal processing apparatus according to this invention as shown in Fig. 1A or Fig. 1B.

20 Fig. 11 shows an example of the flowchart for the signal processing performed by a signal processing apparatus according to this invention even in the case of a filter arrangement other than the Bayer arrangement pattern shown in Fig. 3B.

25 Fig. 12 is a flowchart schematically showing the signal processing steps for a signal processing apparatus according to the invention.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the invention will be explained below. A block configuration of an image signal processing apparatus according to the invention is shown in Fig. 7. In Fig. 7, the same reference numerals as those in Fig. 2 designate the same component elements as the corresponding component elements, respectively, in Fig. 2. Also, the color filters of a CCD 1 are arranged in a manner similar to the Bayer arrangement pattern shown in Fig. 3A, and the indication of the pixel addresses and the symbol of a pixel address is expressed as the value of the color component signal obtained by picking up an image in the particular pixel.

An image signal processing method, i.e. a method of processing the green component signal which is one of the processes carried out in a DSP circuit 40 according to the invention will be explained with reference to Figs. 1A, 1B and the flowcharts of Figs. 9 to 12 showing an example of the image signal processing method according to the invention.

Fig. 9 shows the main routine of the image signal processing in the DSP 40 of a signal processing apparatus according to an embodiment of the invention. First, in step 101, the video signals of all the pixel addresses of an image frame to be interpolated are stored in a frame buffer memory 41 from an A/D converter 3. As an alternative, the video signal of a

pixel address $G_{m,n}$ corresponding to a green light transmitting filter of the image frame is stored in the frame buffer memory 41.

In step 102, an interpolation process is carried out in an interpolation processing unit 42 for determining the green component value among the three color component signal values at the respective positions of the green pixel, the red pixel and the blue pixel. Hereinafter, the green pixel means a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element provided with a color filter transmitting at least green light, the red pixel means a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element provided with a color filter transmitting red light, and the blue pixel means a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element provided with a color filter transmitting blue light. The green pixel may be replaced by a white pixel having a white filter which transmits green light and other particular color component light. A specific flow of the process performed in step 102 will be explained with reference to the interpolation processing flows shown in Figs. 10 and 11. In step 103, it is determined whether the interpolation processing is complete for all the pixel addresses in an image frame intended for interpolation, and the process of steps 102 and 103 is repeated until the value of the green component is determined for all the pixel addresses.

Now, a specific subroutine of step 102 will

be explained.

First, in the interpolation method shown in Fig. 1A, the signal value of the green pixel is determined by method (i') described below in accordance with the pixel address. Further, method (ii) is adaptively applied for each of red and blue pixel addresses.

(i') The green component signal of a pixel address $G_{m,n}$ having a green light transmitting filter is the average of the value of the green component signal obtained for the particular pixel address $G_{m,n}$ and the value of the green component signal picked up by the pixel of the pixel address $G_{m-1,n-1}$ on the immediately left column on the immediately upper row than the pixel address $G_{m,n}$.

In a specific example of application of method (i') described above, as shown in Fig. 1A, consider the case in which a green component signal level g_{22} is obtained by the processing the image signal for the pixel address G_{22} . The value is calculated from

$$g_{22} = (G_{11} + G_{22})/2 \quad (3)$$

This equation can be rewritten into a general expression below.

$$g_{mn} = (G_{m-1,n-1} + G_{m,n})/2 \quad (4)$$

In the method shown in Fig. 1B, on the other hand, the method (i'') described below is carried out in accordance with the pixel address followed by adaptively carrying out the method (ii) described

above.

(i") The green component signal of a pixel address $G_{m,n}$ having a green light transmitting filter is a weighted average of the value of the green component signal picked up in the particular pixel and the values of the green component signals obtained in the pixels having a green light transmitting filter at the four pixel addresses $G_{m-1,n-1}$, $G_{m-1,n+1}$, $G_{m+1,n-1}$, $G_{m+1,n+1}$ diagonally upper and lower than the particular pixel address $G_{m,n}$.

As a specific example, as shown in Fig. 1B, for example, assume that the green component signal level g_{22} is to be obtained by image signal processing for the pixel address G_{22} . The value is calculated as shown below,

$$g_{22} = (G_{11} + G_{13} + G_{22} + G_{31} + G_{33})/5 \quad (5)$$

or by weighting pixel address G_{22} more than other pixel addresses as shown below.

$$g_{22} = (G_{11} + G_{13} + 4G_{22} + G_{31} + G_{33})/8 \quad (6)$$

Equations (5) and (6) can be rewritten into general expressions shown below.

$$g_{mn} = (\alpha G_{m-1,n-1} + \beta G_{m-1,n+1} + \gamma G_{m,n} + \delta G_{m+1,n-1} + \epsilon G_{m+1,n+1})/\omega, \quad (7)$$

where $\omega = \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \epsilon$.

Fig. 10 is a flowchart for the aforementioned interpolation processing method according to an embodiment. This flow is a flow of the interpolation

processing of step 102 in the main flow shown in Fig.

9. First, in step 201, the pixel address of the pixel intended for interpolation is designated. Assume that the designated pixel address is $G_{m,n}$ (m, n : positive

5 integers). In step 202, it is determined whether the designated pixel address is that of the pixel having a green (white) light transmitting filter or not. In the case where the designated pixel is not a green (white) pixel, the pixel data is read from the frame memory 41

10 and the data values of the red and blue pixels are determined by equation (1), (2) or (2') in step 203.

In the case where the designated pixel is a green (white) pixel, on the other hand, the pixel data are read from the frame memory 41 and the data value of the
15 green pixel is determined according to equation (4) or (7) in step 204.

Various other calculation methods than the methods (i') and (i'') are conceivable for the image processing method according to the invention.

20 In the pattern of Fig. 1A, for example, the green signal value of the designated pixel address $G_{m,n}$ may be determined using the average value of the upper right pixel address $G_{m-1,n+1}$ and the lower left pixel address $G_{m+1,n-1}$ each adjacent to the pixel address $G_{m,n}$.
25 Also, the green pixel on a horizontal line other than the upper and lower adjacent horizontal lines can be used as the green signal value of the designated pixel address $G_{m,n}$.

The signal processing method and apparatus according to the invention described above are not limited to the image pickup device having the Bayer arrangement pattern, but is also applicable to other
 5 patterns of arrangement. For example, Fig. 11 shows a flowchart of interpolation for the color filter arrangement pattern shown in Fig. 3B. This flow is a routine in step 102 of the main flow shown in Fig. 9.

First, the pixel address of the pixel
 10 intended for interpolation is designated in step 301. Assume that the designated pixel address is $G_{m,n}$ (m, n : positive integers). In step 302, it is determined whether the designated pixel address is that of a pixel having a green (white) light transmitting filter or
 15 not. In the case where the designated pixel is not a green (white) one, the pixel data is read out from the frame memory 41 and the data values of the red and blue pixels are determined according to equation (2) in step 303. In the case the designated pixel is a green
 20 (white) pixel, on the other hand, the pixel data is read out from the frame memory 41 and the data value of the green pixel is determined in accordance with equation (4) or (8) in step 304. Here, equation (8) is disclosed below.

$$\begin{aligned}
 25 \quad g_{mn} = & (\alpha G_{m-2,n} + \beta G_{m-1,n} + \gamma G_{m,n} + \delta G_{m+1,n} \\
 & + \epsilon G_{m+2,n}) / \omega
 \end{aligned} \tag{8}$$

, where $\omega = \alpha + \beta + \gamma + \delta + \varepsilon$.

Fig. 12 is a flowchart showing the interpolation processing of step 102 in Fig. 9, i.e. the flow of Figs. 10 and 11 in broader term. Steps 401, 402 are similar to steps 201, 202, respectively, in Fig. 10. In step 403, the green component signal value g_{mn} in the red pixel and the green component signal value g_{mn} in the blue pixel are determined using the green (white) video signal component value obtained from the pixel of a green (white) light transmitting filter among those pixels adjacent to the pixel of the designated pixel address or the average of the predetermined green (white) component signal value. Further, in step 404, the green component signal value g_{mn} of the green pixel is determined from the average of the green (white) component signal value obtained from the pixel of the designated pixel address and the green (white) component signal value obtained from at least one pixel of green (white) light transmitting filter among those pixels adjacent to the particular designated pixel.

The behavior of the image signal level in the case of the image processing is conducted using an example of the image processing method according to the invention described above will be explained with reference to Figs. 5A and 5B. Figs. 5A and 5B show the level of the green component signal of each pixel while omitting the level of the red component signal and the

blue component signal.

Figs. 5A and 5B are diagrams showing, in a matrix for each pixel address, the behavior of the green component signal (image signal) before and after the processing of an image picked up from a uniform object using the method of Fig. 1A according to the invention. Fig. 5A shows the image signal level picked up before the image processing according to the invention, and Fig. 5B shows the image signal level obtained as the result of the image processing according to the invention.

Fig. 5A shows the manner in which the green component signal level assumes different values of 140 and 100 between odd rows, i.e. horizontal lines having a blue light transmitting filter and even rows, i.e. horizontal lines having a red light transmitting filter. In contrast, Fig. 5B shows the manner in which the image signal processing is conducted so that the green component signal level value is 120 for both odd rows, i.e. the horizontal lines having a blue light transmitting filter and even rows, i.e. the horizontal lines having a red light transmitting filter.

The reason why the value of the green component signal level is 120 for both cases is that the image signal processing by the use of the method shown in Fig. 1A produces a green component signal level value 120 obtained by an average of 140 and 100 which are signal levels before the interpolation.

Also, as for the values of the pixels having either a red light transmitting filter or a blue light transmitting filter, the green component signal level value assumes 120 as the result of using the
5 aforementioned interpolation technique.

The foregoing description of embodiments refers to the case in which the image signal processing according to the invention is performed in the DSP circuit 40. Nevertheless, the method according to the
10 invention can be implemented in other than the DSP circuit 40. As shown in Fig. 8, for example, a personal computer 43 in which a picked up image signal is input can perform the image processing according to the invention and records the processing result or
15 outputs the processed signal to the stages subsequent to the personal computer.

The flowcharts shown in Figs. 9, 10, 11 and 12 according to embodiments of the invention can be stored in any of various media (not shown) such as a
20 magnetic disk, an optical disk and a semiconductor memory in the form of a program code readable by the computer or the microprocessor, and the program is read from the recording medium by the DSP 40 or the personal computer 43 thereby to execute the steps of the
25 flowchart. Also, the program code can be downloaded to the DSP 40 or the personal computer 43 through a communication channel (not shown) to carry out the signal processing method according to the invention.

It will thus be understood from the foregoing description that according to this invention, even in the case where the green component signal level is different between odd and even horizontal scanning lines due to the variations of the CCD characteristics or the performance deterioration thereof, the image quality deterioration can be prevented and a clear image can be produced without causing a horizontal striped pattern or speckles on a picked-up image or a part of image by the imaging light from the object by preventing the unnecessary level difference from occurring between horizontal lines or reducing such level difference.

said designated pixel.

3. A method according to Claim 2, wherein the average of said first color component signal of said designated pixel and said second color component signal of the pixel in the neighborhood of said designated pixel is calculated, and the value of said first color component signal is interpolated based on said average of said first and second color component signals.

4. A method according to Claim 2, wherein said solid-state image pickup device includes a Bayer arrangement pattern having pixels corresponding to the photoelectric element with a red light pass filter, a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element with a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light and a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element with a blue light transmitting filter, and in the case where each of said pixels can be specified by the row number m of a horizontal line and the column number n of vertical line orthogonal to said horizontal line of said solid-state image pickup device (m, n : arbitrary positive integer), assuming that the color signal component of said designated pixel having a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light on said horizontal line is given as $G_{m,n}$, the value of the color component signal of said designated pixel having a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light is determined by at least selected one of the formulae $(G_{m-1,n-1} + G_{m,n})/2$, $(G_{m+1,n+1} + G_{m,n})/2$, $(G_{m-1,n+1} +$

$G_{m,n})/2$ and $(G_{m+1,n-1} + G_{m,n})/2$.

5. A method according to Claim 1, further comprising the step of determining the value of the green signal component in a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter other than the one transmitting at least the green light using the value of the color component signal determined for said designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter transmitting at least the green light.

6. An image signal processing apparatus for processing a color component signal obtained by a solid-state image pickup device including an arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements and a color filter arranged in the light receiving section of each of the pixels corresponding to the photoelectric element, comprising:

a memory for storing a first color component signal from a designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter capable of transmitting at least a green light on a line of said solid-state image pickup device, said memory storing a second color component signal from a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element in the neighborhood of said designated pixel, said neighboring pixel having a filter capable of transmitting at least a green light on a line different from said designated line; and

0067143 092000

an interpolation processing unit for interpolating the value of said first color component signal based on the value of said second color component signal.

7. An apparatus according to Claim 6, wherein said designated pixel is a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element on said horizontal line, and said pixel in the neighborhood of said designated pixel includes a pixel on another horizontal line adjacent to said designated pixel.

8. An apparatus according to Claim 7, wherein said interpolation processing unit interpolates the value of said first color component signal based on average value of said first color component signal of said designated pixel and said second color component signal of said pixel in the neighborhood of said designated pixel.

9. An apparatus according to Claim 7, wherein in the case where said solid-state image pickup device has a Bayer arrangement pattern of pixels corresponding to the photoelectric element with a red light transmitting filter, a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element with a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light and a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element with a blue light transmitting filter, and each of said pixels can be specified by the row number m of a horizontal line and the column number n of the vertical line orthogonal to said horizontal

line of said solid-state image pickup device (m, n : arbitrary positive integer), assuming that the color signal component of said designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light on a horizontal line is given as $G_{m,n}$, said arithmetic means determines the value of the color component signal of said designated pixel having a filter capable of transmitting at least the green light by at least selected one of the equations $(G_{m-1,n-1} + G_{m,n})/2$, $(G_{m+1,n+1} + G_{m,n})/2$, $(G_{m-1,n+1} + G_{m,n})/2$ and $(G_{m+1,n-1} + G_{m,n})/2$.

10. An apparatus according to Claim 6, wherein said arithmetic means further includes means for determining the value of the green signal component in said pixel having the filter other than the filter for transmitting at least the green light using the value of the color component signal determined for said designated pixel having the filter for transmitting at least the green light.

11. An image signal generating apparatus comprising a solid-state image pickup device including an arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements and a plurality of color filters arranged in the light receiving sections of the pixels corresponding to the photoelectric element, respectively, and an image signal processing unit for processing the color component signal obtained by said solid-state image pickup device, wherein said signal processing unit

a memory for storing a first color component signal from a designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter capable of transmitting at least a green light on a line of said solid-state image pickup device, said memory storing a second color component signal from a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element in the neighborhood of said designated pixel, said neighboring pixel having a filter for transmitting at least a green light on a line different from said designated line; and

12/ A computer program product comprising:

means for storing a first color component
signal from a designated pixel corresponding to the

photoelectric element having a filter capable of passing the green light on a line of said solid-state image pickup device in a memory device;

means for storing a second color component signal from at least one pixel in the neighborhood of said designated pixel corresponding to said photoelectric element in said memory device, the neighboring pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter for transmitting at least the green light on a line different from said designated pixel line; and

means for interpolating the value of said first color component signal based on the value of said color component signal in an interpolation processing unit.

003250 34430

An image signal processing method and an image signal processing apparatus for processing the color component signal obtained from a solid-state image pickup device including an arrangement of a plurality of photoelectric elements and a color filter arranged in the light receiving section of each pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element, an image signal generating apparatus and a computer program product for the image signal processing method. A color component signal is fetched from a designated pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter that can transmit the green light on a line of the solid-state image pickup device. A color component signal is also fetched from a pixel corresponding to the photoelectric element having a filter for transmitting at least the green light on another line, which pixel is located in the neighborhood of the designated pixel. Further, based on a plurality of the color signals fetched in the foregoing steps, the value of the color component signal of the designated pixel having the filter for transmitting at least the green light is determined.

FIG. 2

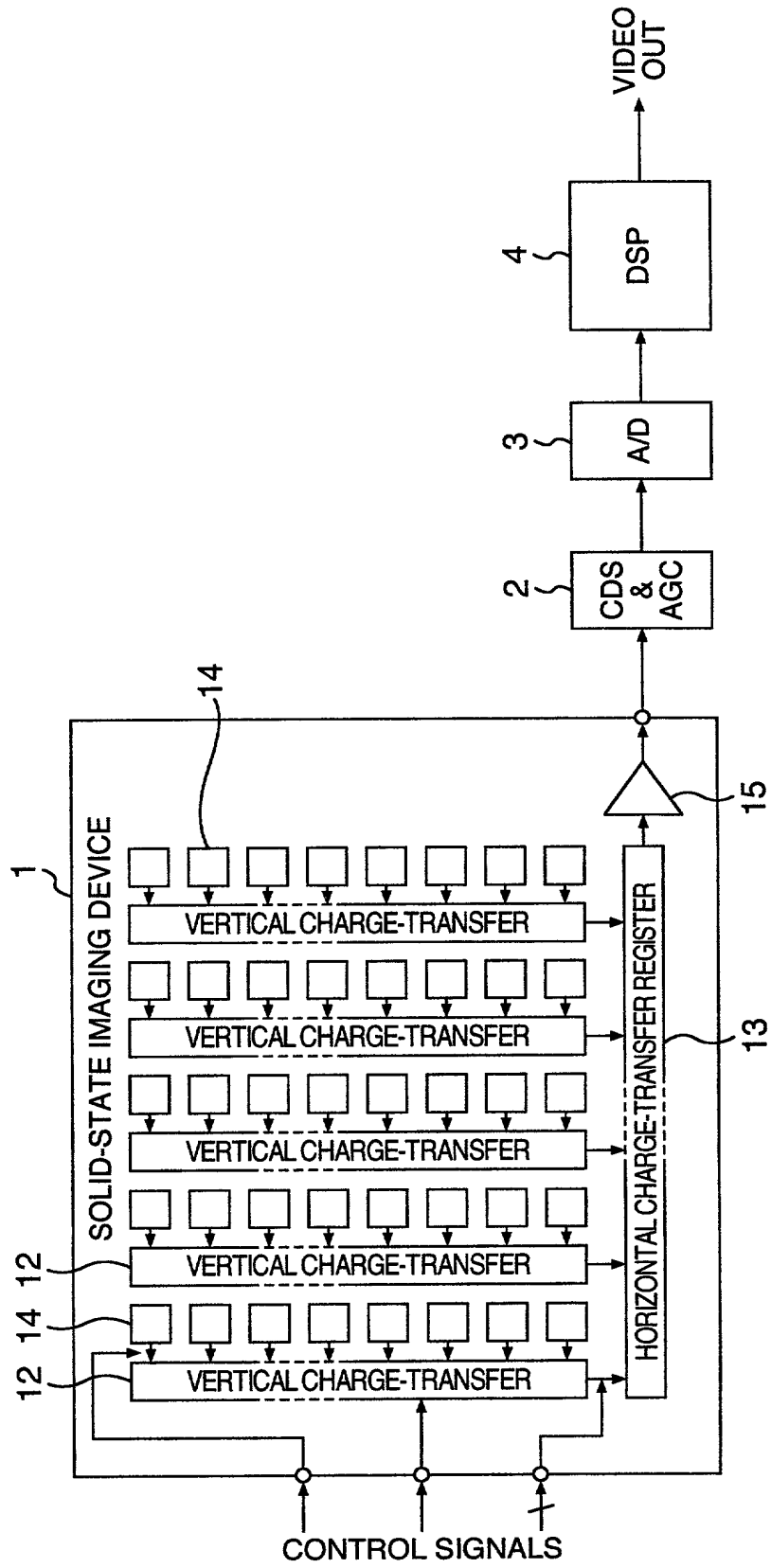


FIG. 3A

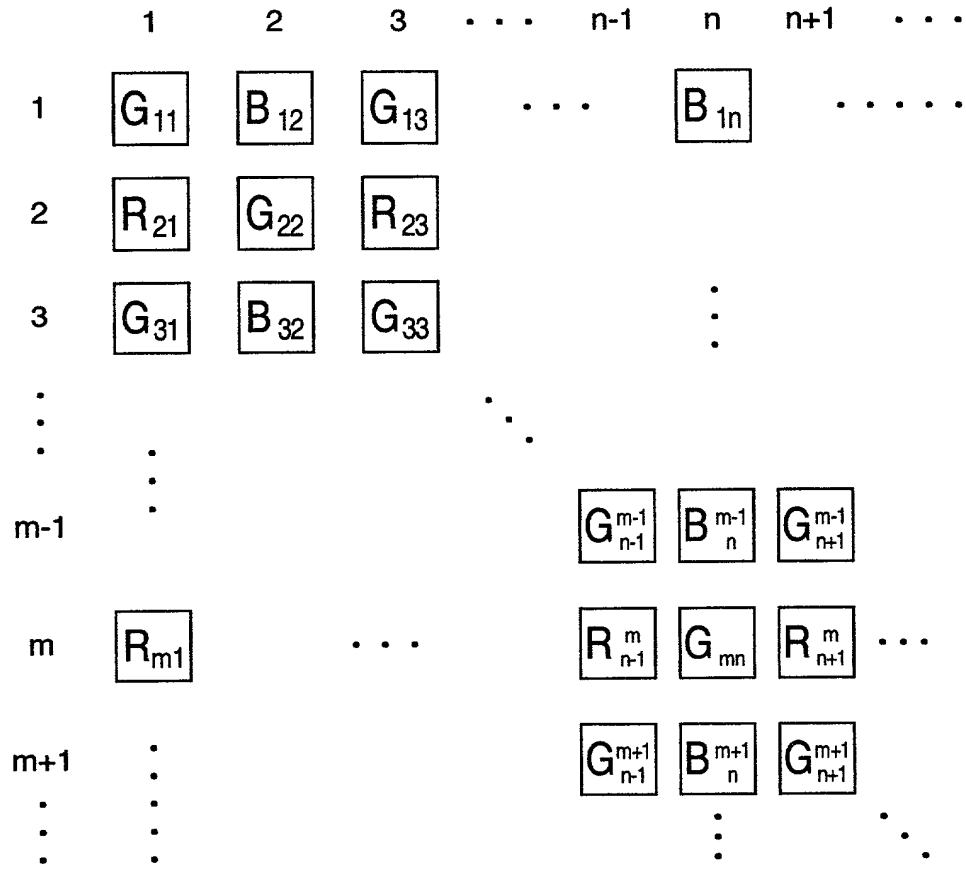


FIG. 3B

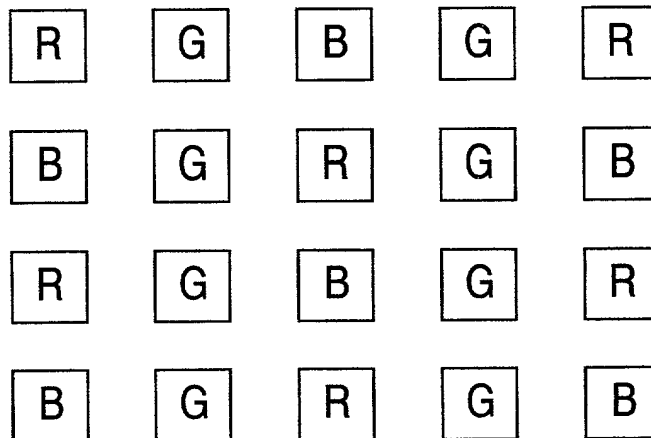




FIG. 6A

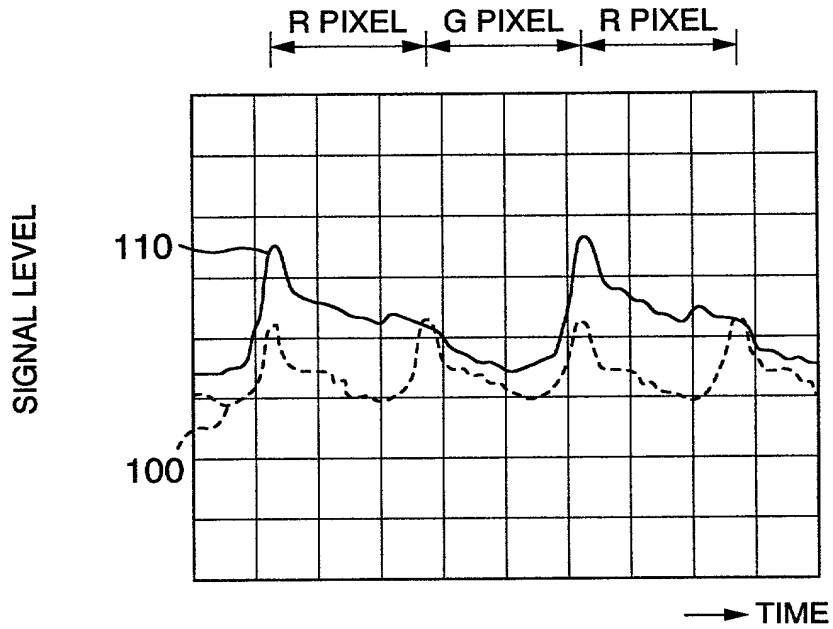


FIG. 6B

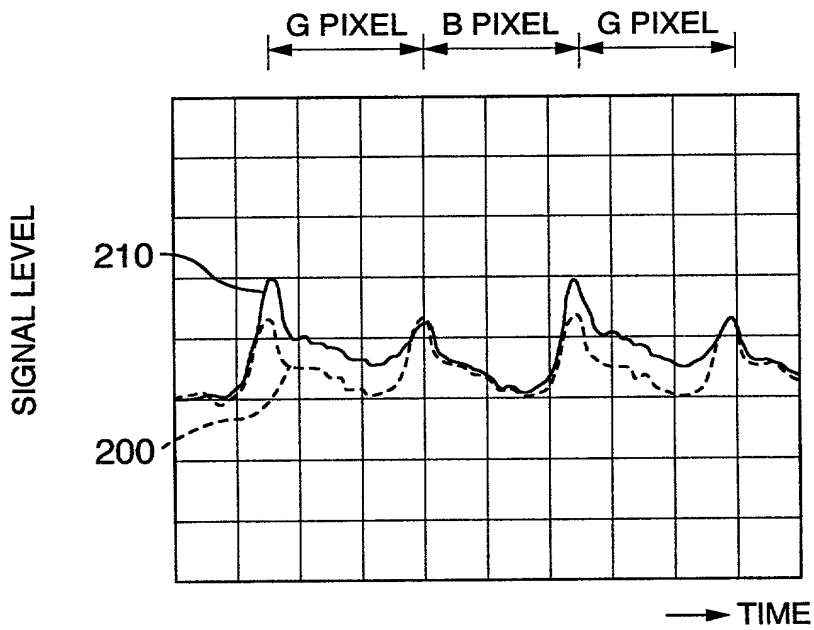


FIG. 7

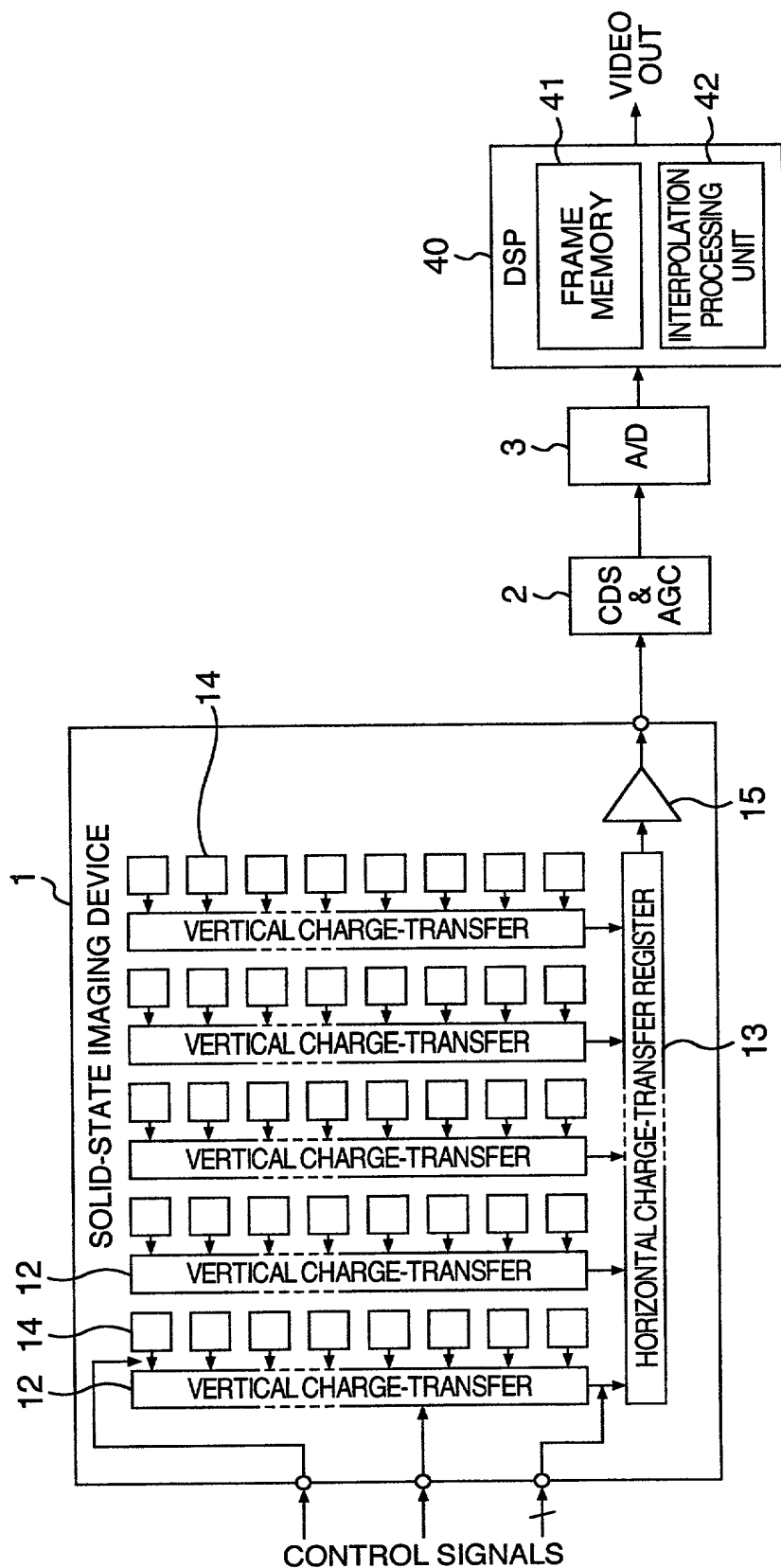


FIG. 8

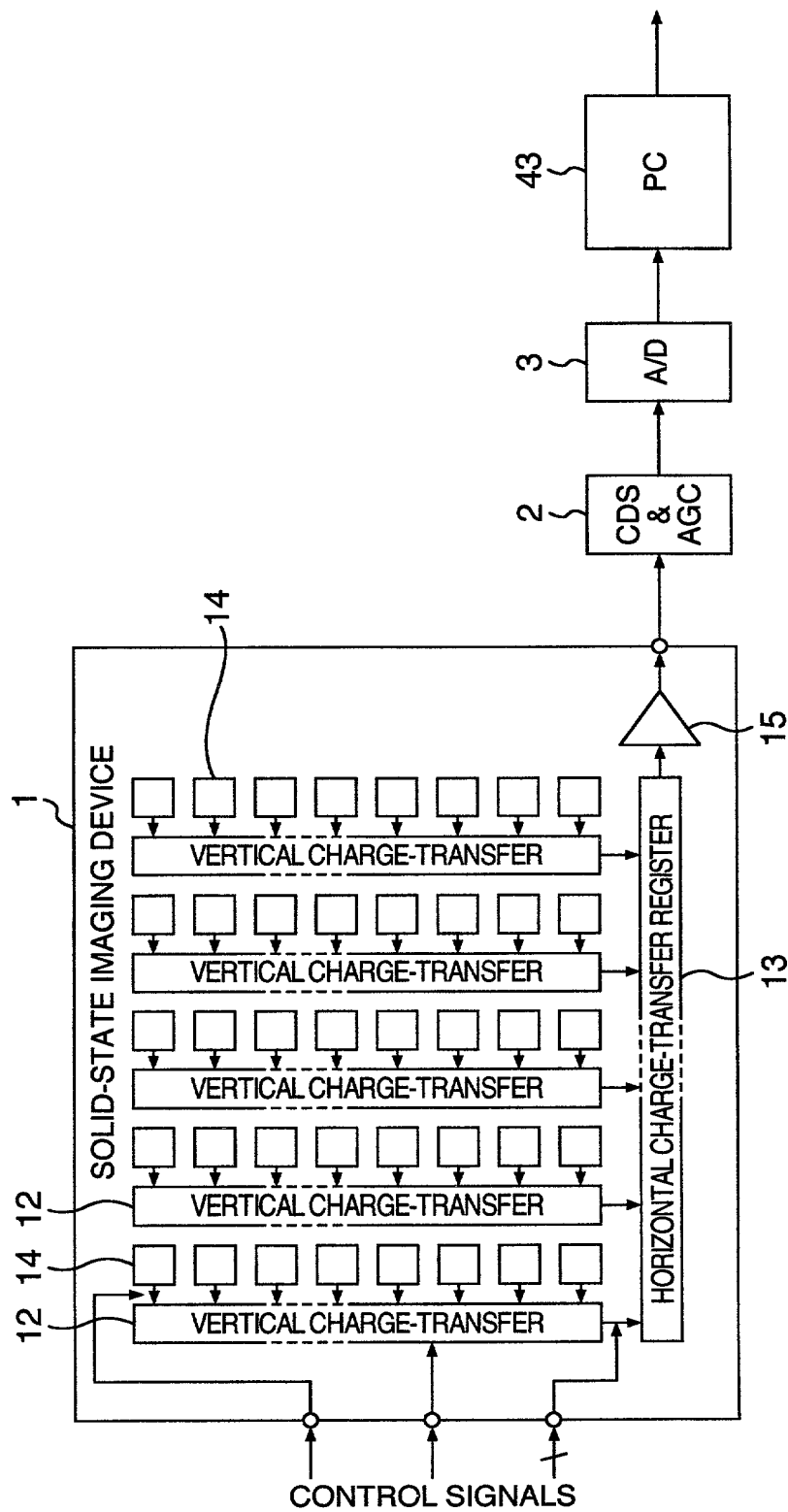


FIG. 9

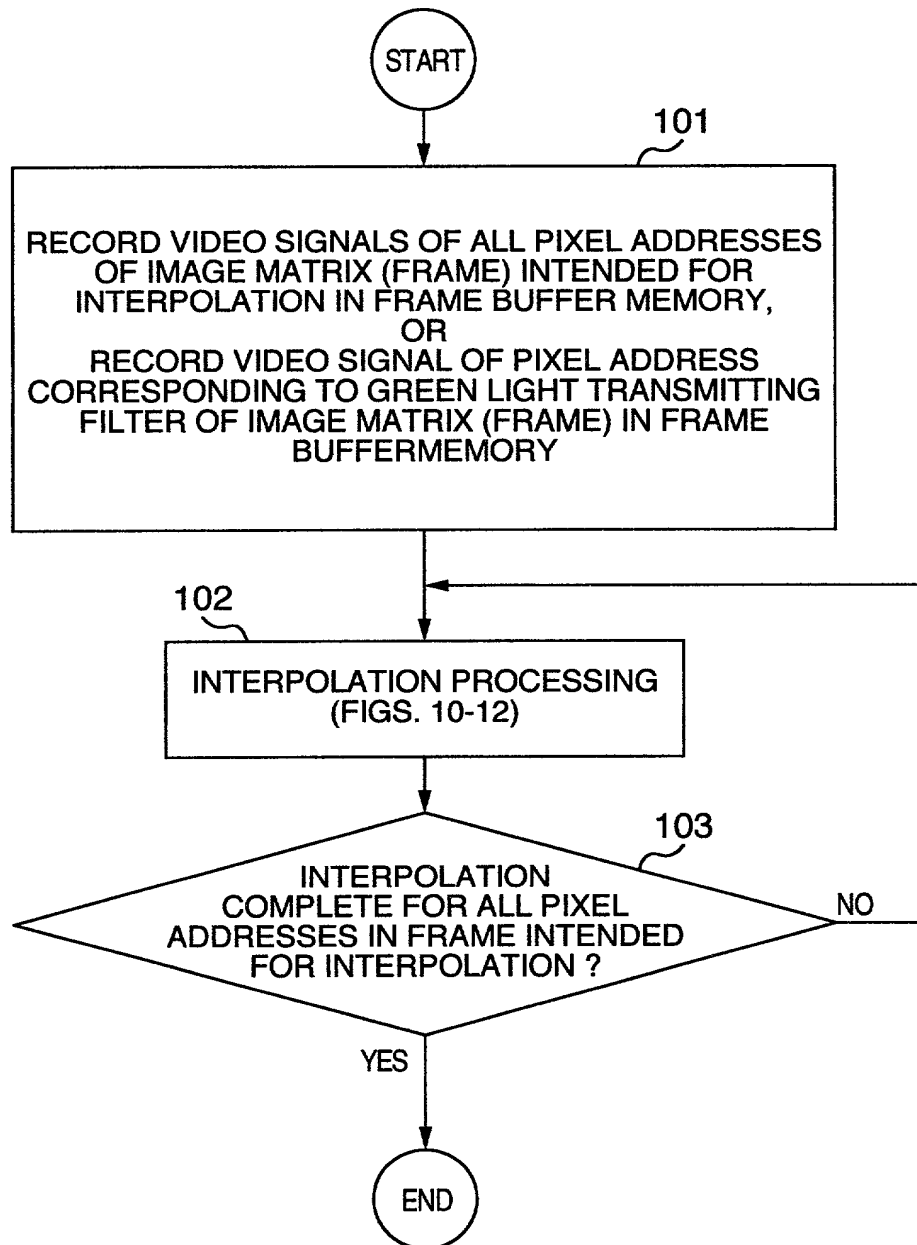


Table 1. Demographic characteristics of the study population	
Age (years)	65.4 ± 1.2
Gender	Male 55.2%
Education (years)	12.1 ± 0.5
Marital status	Married 68.5%
Income (USD/month)	1,200 ± 150
Health status	Good 72.3%
Smoking status	Smoker 35.1%
Alcohol consumption	Alcohol 28.7%
Exercise frequency	Regular 45.6%
Stress level	High 30.2%
Sleep quality	Good 60.8%
Dietary habits	Healthy 58.9%
Family size	2.5 ± 0.3
Work status	Retired 75.4%
Comorbidities	Hypertension 42.1%
Diabetes	25.3%
Cholesterol	38.7%
Arthritis	31.5%
Depression	18.9%
Medication use	Regular 52.6%
Healthcare access	Good 78.1%
Life satisfaction	70.5%
Overall health score	75.2 ± 2.1

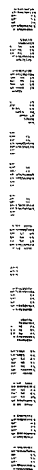


FIG. 11

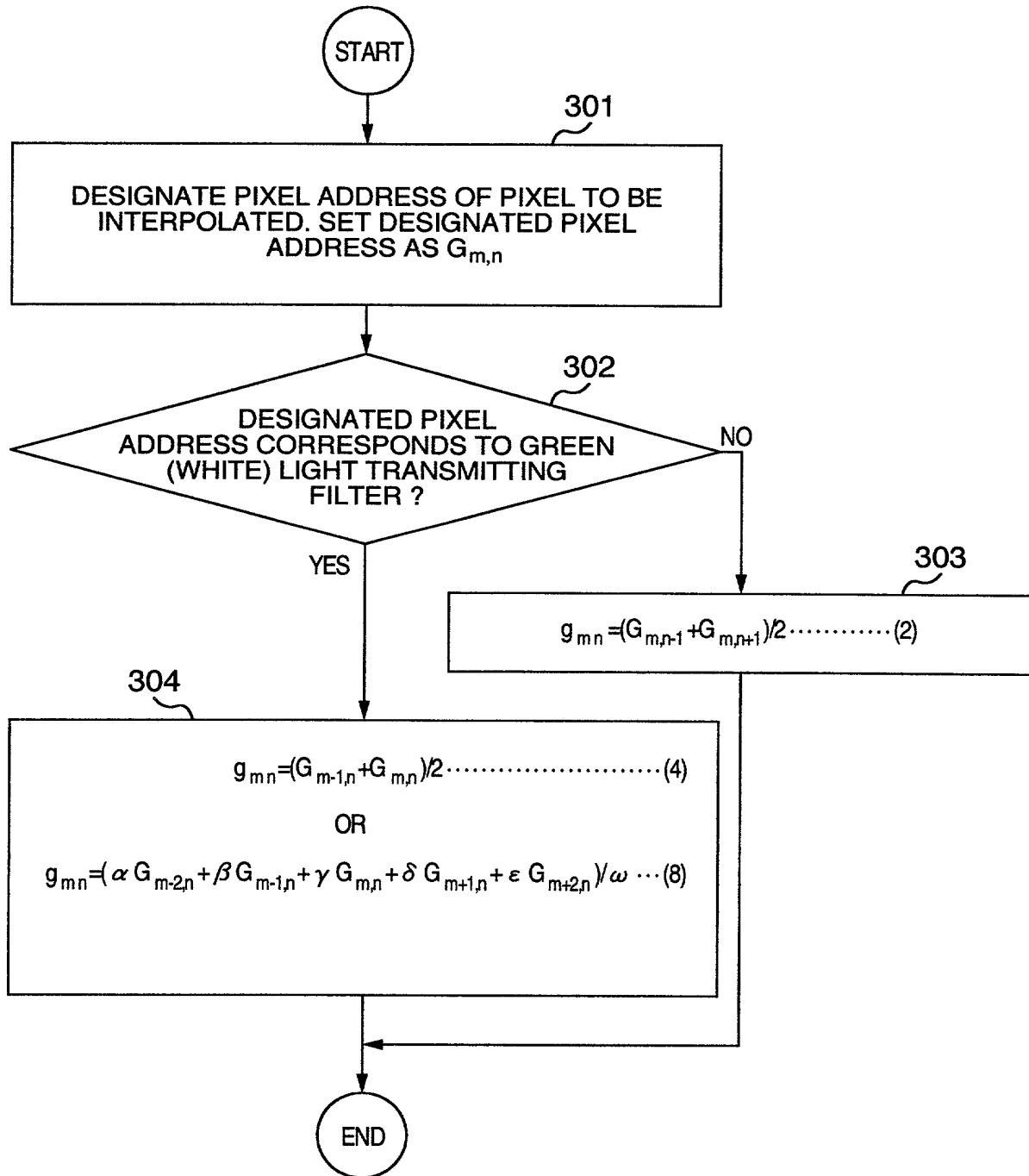
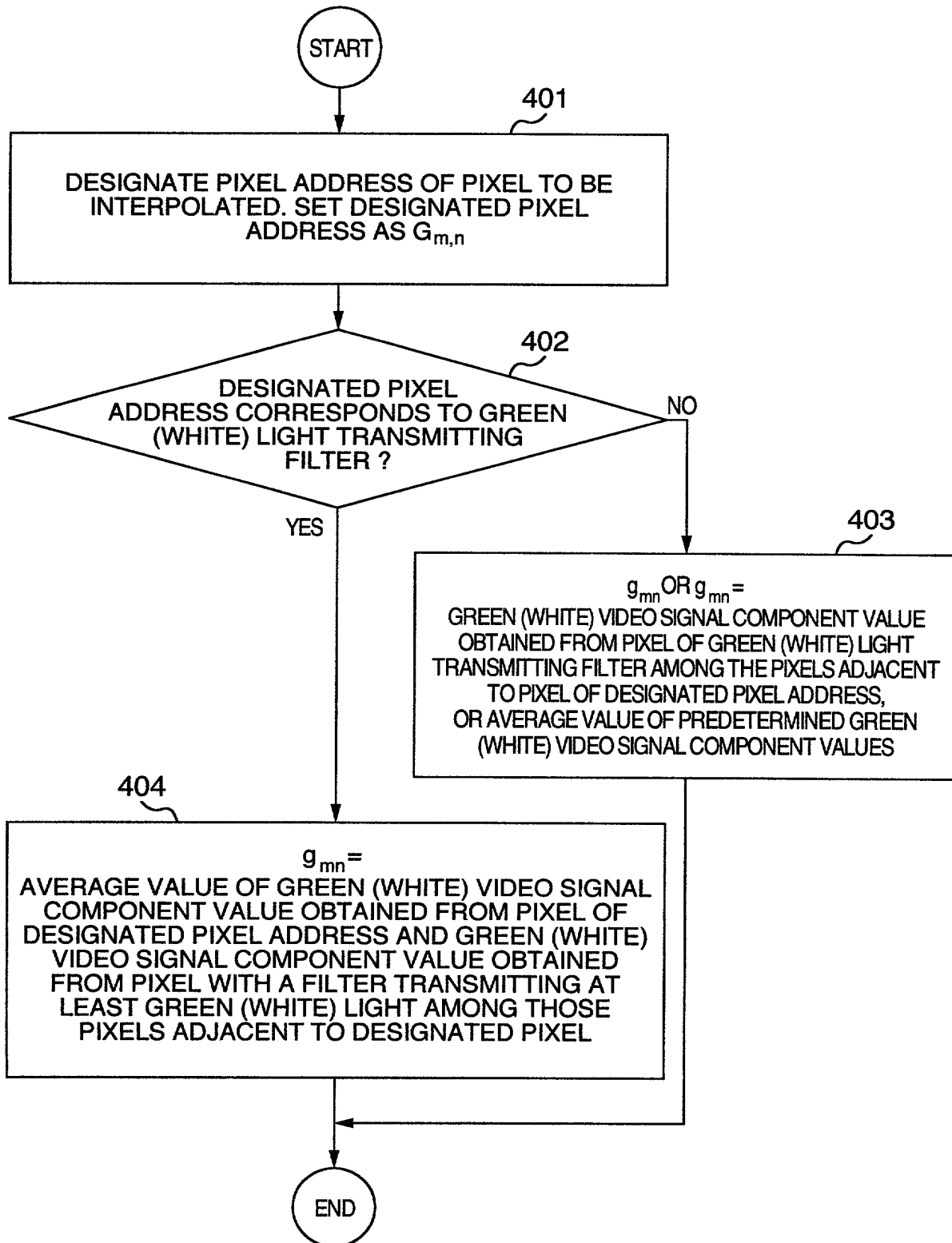


FIG. 12



E5476-01(7)

PTO/SB/106(8-96)

Approved for use through 9/30/98. OMB 0651-0032

Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Declaration and Power of Attorney For Patent Application

特許出願宣言書及び委任状

Japanese Language Declaration

日本語宣言書

下記の氏名の発明者として、私は以下の通り宣言します。

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

私の住所、私書箱、国籍は下記の私の氏名の後に記載された通りです。

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated next to my name.

下記の名称の発明に関して請求範囲に記載され、特許出願している発明内容について、私が最初かつ唯一の発明者（下記の氏名が一つの場合）もしくは最初かつ共同発明者であると（下記の名称が複数の場合）信じています。

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

METHOD OF PROCESSING IMAGE SIGNAL FROM
SOLID-STATE IMAGING DEVICE, IMAGE SIGNAL
PROCESSING APPARATUS, IMAGE SIGNAL
GENERATING APPARATUS AND COMPUTER PROGRAM
PRODUCT FOR IMAGE SIGNAL PROCESSING METHOD

上記発明の明細書（下記の欄で×印がついていない場合は、本書に添付）は、

The specification of which is attached hereto unless the following box is checked:

☐ __月__日に提出され、米国出願番号または特許協定条約
国際出願番号を_____とし、
(該当する場合) _____に訂正されました。☐ was filed on
as United States Application Number or
PCT International Application Number
_____and was amended on
_____(if applicable).

私は、特許請求範囲を含む上記訂正後の明細書を検討し、内容を理解していることをここに表明します。

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

私は、連邦規則法典第37編第1条56項に定義されるとおり、特許資格の有無について重要な情報を開示する義務があることを認めます。

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56.

0067113-03600

E5476-01 (6)

Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

私は、米国法典第35編119条(a)-(d)項又は365条(b)項に基づき下記の、米国以外の国の少なくとも一カ国を指定している特許協力条約365(a)項に基づき国際出願、又は外国での特許出願もしくは発明者証の出願についての外国優先権をここに主張するとともに、優先権を主張している、本出願の前に出願された特許または発明者証の外国出願を以下に、枠内をマークすることで、示している。

Prior Foreign Application(s)

外国での先行出願

11-293035

(Number)

(番号)

Japan

(Country)

(国名)

14/October/1999

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(出願年月日)

(Number)

(番号)

(Country)

(国名)

(Day/Month/Year Filed)

(出願年月日)

Priority Not Claimed

優先権主張なし

☐☐

私は、第35編米国法典119条(e)項に基づいて下記の米国特許出願規定に記載された権利をここに主張いたします。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below.

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

私は、下記の米国法典第35編120条に基づいて下記の米国特許出願に記載された権利、又は米国を指定している特許協力条約365条(c)に基づき権利をここに主張します。また、本出願の各請求範囲の内容が米国法典第35編112条第1項又は特許協力条約で規定された方法で先行する米国特許出願に開示されていない限り、その先行米国出願書提出日以降で本出願書の日本国内または特許協力条約国際提出日までの期間中に入手された、連邦規則法典第37編1条56項で定義された特許資格の有無に関する重要な情報について開示義務があることを認識しています。

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, Section 120 of any United States application(s), or 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT International application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code Section 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, Section 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of application.

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

(Application No.)

(出願番号)

(Filing Date)

(出願日)

(Status: Patented, Pending, Abandoned)

(現況: 特許許可済、係属中、放棄済)

私は、私自身の知識に基づいて本宣言書中で私が行なう表明が真実であり、かつ私の入手した情報と私の信じることに基づき表明が全て真実であると信じていること、さらに故意になされた虚偽の表明及びそれと同等の行為は米国法典第18編第1001条に基づき、罰金または拘禁、もしくはその両方により処罰されること、そしてそのような故意による虚偽の声明を行なえば、出願した、又は既に許可された特許の有効性が失われることを認識し、よってここに上記のごとく宣誓を致します。

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

5476-01(*)

PTO/SB/106(8-96) (Modulated spacing)

Approved for use through 9/30/98. OMB 0651-0032

Patent and Trademark Office; U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Japanese Language Declaration (日本語宣言書)

委任状： 私は下記の発明者として、本出願に関する一切の手続きを米特許商標局に対して遂行する弁理士または代理人として、下記の者を指名いたします。(弁護士、または代理人の氏名及び登録番号を明記のこと)

POWER OF ATTORNEY: As a named inventor, I hereby appoint the following attorney(s) and/or agent(s) to prosecute this application and transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith (list name and registration number)

Donald R. Antonelli, Reg. No. 20,296; David T. Terry, Reg. No. 20,178; Melvin Kraus, Reg. No. 22,466; William I. Solomon, Reg. No. 28,565; Gregory E. Montone, Reg. No. 28,141; Ronald J. Shore, Reg. No. 28,577; Donald E. Stout, Reg. No. 26,422; Alan E. Schiavelli, Reg. No. 32,087; James N. Dresser, Reg. No. 22,973 and Carl I. Brundidge, Reg. No. 29,621

書類送付先

Send Correspondence to:

Antonelli, Terry, Stout & Kraus, LLP
Suite 1800
1300 North Seventeenth Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

直接電話連絡先： (氏名及び電話番号)

Direct Telephone Calls to: (name and telephone number)

Telephone: (703) 312-6600

Fax: (703) 312-6666

唯一または第一発明者	Full name of sole or first inventor
発明者の署名	Inventor's signature
日付	Date
住所	Residence
国籍	Citizenship
私書箱	Post Office Address

Nobuaki FUJIMURA

Nobuaki Fujimura 18/Sept./2000

Kokubunji, Japan

Japan

c/o Hitachi Denshi Kabushiki Kaisha
Intellectual Property Dept. 32, Miyukicho,
Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187-8511, Japan

(第二以降の共同発明者についても同様に記載し、署名をすること)

(Supply similar information and signature for second and subsequent joint inventors.)

0967119:092900

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

第二共同発明者		Full name of second joint inventor, if any Makoto SUZUKI	
第二共同発明者の署名	日付	Second inventor's signature Makoto Suzuki	Date 16/Sept/2000
住所	Residence Higashimurayama, Japan		
国籍	Citizenship Japan		
私書箱	Post Office Address c/o Hitachi Denshi Kabushiki Kaisha Intellectual Property Dept. 32, Miyukicho, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187-8511, Japan		
第三共同発明者		Full name of third joint inventor, if any Katsumasa UENO	
第三共同発明者の署名	日付	Third inventor's signature Katsumasa Ueno	Date 18/Sept./2000
住所	Residence Kodaira, Japan		
国籍	Citizenship Japan		
私書箱	Post Office Address c/o Hitachi Denshi Kabushiki Kaisha Intellectual Property Dept. 32, Miyukicho, Kodaira-shi, Tokyo 187-8511, Japan		
第四共同発明者		Full name of fourth joint inventor, if any	
第四共同発明者の署名	日付	Fourth inventor's signature	Date
住所	Residence		
国籍	Citizenship		
私書箱	Post Office Address		
第五共同発明者		Full name of fifth joint inventor, if any	
第五共同発明者の署名	日付	Fifth inventor's signature	Date
住所	Residence		
国籍	Citizenship		
私書箱	Post Office Address		